was untimely. (Doc. # 113). Petitioner objected, arguing that he was persuaded to enter his guilty

plea by his former attorney, William Carrico, who stated that he would initiate an appeal if there was

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a subsequent change to the controlling law. (Doc. # 124).

This court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely objects to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, then the court is required to "make a de novo determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct "any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection." *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985).

The court finds that Magistrate Judge Ferenbach did not err in finding this motion to be untimely, as it was filed more than two-and-a-half years after the deadline for petitioner to challenge his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 2255.

However, even if the instant motion had been timely, petitioner's arguments lack merit. The Ninth Circuit has specifically held that the *Jones* decision does not require the retroactive suppression of evidence collected through a GPS device when an officer reasonably relied on then-valid. binding precedent in conducting the search. *United States v. Pineda-Moreno*, 688 F.3d 1087, 1091 (9th Cir. 2012) *cert. denied*, 133 S. Ct. 994 (2013). Therefore, Magistrate Judge Ferenbach's findings were not in error.

Thus, after reviewing Magistrate Judge Ferenbach's report, petitioner's objections, and the underlying briefs de novo, the court will adopt the report and recommendation in full.

II. Certificate of Appealability

The court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. The controlling statute in determining whether to issue a certificate of appealability is 28 U.S.C. section 2253, which provides as follows:

- (a) In a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding under section 2255 before a district judge, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the court of appeals for the circuit in which the proceeding is held.
- (b) There shall be no right of appeal from a final order in a proceeding to test the validity of a warrant to remove to another district or place for commitment or trial a person charged with a criminal offense against the United States, or to test the validity of such person's detention pending removal proceedings.

1	 (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from— (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a [s]tate court; or (B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255. 	
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5	2233.	
6	(2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.	
7	(3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).	
8	specific issue or issues satisfy the snowing required by paragraph (2).	
9	Under this section, the court may issue a certificate of appealability only when a movan	
10	makes a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To mak	
11	a substantial showing, the movant must establish that "reasonable jurists could debate whether (or	
12	for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the	
13	issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." Slack v. McDaniel, 52	
14	U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (internal quotations omitted).	
15	The court finds that petitioner has not made the required substantial showing of the denial o	
16	a constitutional right to justify the issuance of a certificate of appealability. Reasonable jurists would	
17	not find the court's determination that petitioner is not entitled to relief under § 2255 debatable	
18	wrong, or deserving of encouragement to proceed further. Therefore, the court declines to issue	
19	certificate of appealability.	
20	Accordingly,	
21	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the report and	
22	recommendation of Magistrate Judge Ferenbach, (doc. # 113), are ADOPTED in their entirety.	
23	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motion to vacate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section	
24	2255, (doc. # 99), be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.	
25	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motions for appointment of counsel, (doc.)	
26	101), and to amend, (doc. # 102), are DENIED.	
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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motions for leave to proceed in forma pauperis,
2	(doc. # 100), for transcripts at the government's expense, (doc. # 104), for default, (doc. # 106), to
3	withdraw, (doc. # 109), and to stay, (doc. #115) are DENIED AS MOOT.
4	DATED July 21, 2014.
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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
7	CATES STATES DISTAICT GEDGE
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James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge	- 4 -